

Cancer - Cervical
Summary of Methods and Data for Estimate of Costs of Illness

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Estimated Total Economic Cost | Not Available |
| Estimated Direct Cost | \$ 0.6 billion |
| Estimated Indirect Cost | Not Available |
| Reference Year | 1990 |
| IC Providing the Estimate | NCI |
| | |
| Direct Costs Include: Other related nonhealth costs | No |
| Indirect Costs Include: | |
| Mortality costs | No |
| Morbidity costs: Lost workdays of the patient | No |
| Morbidity costs: Reduced productivity of the patient | No |
| Lost earnings of unpaid care givers | No |
| Other related nonhealth costs | No |
| Interest Rate Used to Discount Out-Year Costs | Not Available |
| 2. Category code(s) from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification, (ICD-9-CM) for all diseases whose costs are included in this estimate: <u>180</u> . | |
| 3. Estimate Includes Costs: | |
| Of related conditions beyond primary, strictly coded ICD-9-CM category | No |
| Attributable to the subject disease as a secondary diagnosis | No |
| Of conditions for which the subject disease is an underlying cause | No |
| 4. Population Base for Cost Estimate (Total U.S. pop or other) | Total U.S. pop. |
| 5. Annual (prevalence model) or Lifetime (incidence model) Cost: | Annual |
| 6. Perspective of Cost Estimate (Total society, Federal budget, or Other) | Total Society |
| 7. Approach to Estimation of Indirect Costs | Human Capital |
| | |
| 8. <u>Source of Cost Estimate</u> : (Reference published or unpublished report, or address and telephone of person/office responsible for estimate) | |

Brown, ML, Fintor L. The economic burden of cancer. In Greenwald P, Kramer BS, Weed DL, eds. Cancer Prevention and Control. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1995 pp. 69-81.

9. Other Indicators of Burden of Disease:

In 1999, the estimated number of new cervical cancer cases is expected to be 12,800, and 4,800 deaths are expected from this disease (1). In 1995 an estimated 117,000 person-years of life were lost due to premature mortality from cervical cancer (2). In 1990, the reference year for the cost estimates described above, for cervical cancer, there were an estimated 13,500 new cases; 4,600 deaths; and 116,000 person-years lost because of premature mortality due to this disease. The following URLs provide additional information on cancer incidence and death rates:
<http://www.seer.ims.nci.nih.gov/>; <http://dccps.nci.nih.gov/DCCPS>;
<http://jnci.oupjournals.org/cgi/content/full/91/8/675>

10. Commentary:

These estimates were generated by combining estimates of the average life-time cost of cancer for specific organ sites with data on cancer incidence and survival from the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program. Primary data on average life-time costs were derived from Medicare claims records for cancer cases diagnosed between 1974 and 1981. Costs were updated to 1990 using the Fixed Weight Price Index from the Health Care Finance Administration.

References

1. Cancer Facts & Figures-1999. American Cancer Society.
2. Ries LAB, Kosary CL, Hankey BF, Harras A, Miller BA, Clegg L, Edwards BK (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1973-1996: Tables and Graphs, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, NIH Publ. No. 99-2789;1999.